

MILTON AND SITTINGBOURNE  
(MEDICAL OFFICER)  
JOINT DISTRICTS.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE  
Health and Sanitary Condition, etc.  
OF THE  
URBAN DISTRICT OF SITTINGBOURNE,  
FOR THE YEAR 1906,  
BY  
T. BARRETT HEGGS, M.D.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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1907.

# URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, 1906.

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TOWN HALL, SITTINGBOURNE,

MARCH 5th, 1907.

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1906.**

TO THE SITTINGBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report as your Medical Officer of Health for the year 1906.

Much sanitary progress has been made during the year. New Bye-Laws have been adopted respecting slaughter-houses, common lodging-houses, and offensive trades. Effluvial nuisances, particularly from fish frying and pig keeping, have been dealt with satisfactorily. The system of house refuse collection has been amended as far as legal powers permit.

Action has been taken to enforce the sanitary requirements in slaughter-houses, dairies, and common lodging-houses, and in these departments great improvements have been effected. The nuisances arising from deficiency of Public Conveniences in the town have been dealt with in some measure, the financial depression in the district preventing further measures at present. Privies are gradually being abolished and the connections to the Council's sewers steadily progressing. The absence of w.c. provision with sewer connection is most marked in the Shortlands-road area, where the incidence of infectious disease is greatest. The epidemic of Measles which spread to your district in April last was of some magnitude, there being a large number of school children not immunised by previous attack owing to the freedom of the district from a severe epidemic for 5 to 6 years. Scarlet Fever cases occurred in the East End of the town, several cases being in children attending the Murston School, where an unrecognised case was afterwards found attending school while infectious.

The death rate, birth rate, and the statistics of the various dangerous infectious diseases are dealt with in the report. The progress in these different respects during the last eleven years being shown graphically by means of statistical curves worked out on a population basis. These curves then give at a glance the Public Health statistical history of the district during this period. Other interesting matter is also added for the Council's information.

A few houses reported to the Council as unfit for human habitation were closed by agreement with the owners.

Consumption was made a voluntarily notifiable disease in this district in October last.

Thanking you for your support to my endeavours for the benefit of the health of the district,

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. BARRETT HEGGS.



# SITTINGBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT.

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## *GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.*

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Sittingbourne is essentially an industrial district, chiefly dependent upon the brick-making and cement industries. A large number of the population are employed in the fruit and hop gardens of the surrounding rural district in the season. The large Paper Mill (Messrs. Lloyd's) also employs many hands. The roads, both main and private, are in satisfactory condition generally.

### HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Is quite sufficient, and as a rule there is ample open space about dwellings. Overcrowding is rare, and the surroundings of the cottages are gradually being improved. Defective paving and defective rain water guttering, etc., are being steadily remedied.

No underground dwellings or back to back houses exist.

During 1906 closure of 9 insanitary houses was effected by the Council. Action being taken under the Public Health Act, and closure effected by agreement with the owners.

There has been no special incidence of any fatal disease upon the workers in the various industries.

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Modern water-carriage system of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal with septic tank and bacterial bed treatment is in vogue, and in efficient action. The majority of the houses are already connected to the Council's sewers, and the remaining connections are steadily taking place.

### HOUSE REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Moveable receptacles (sanitary iron bins, wooden tubs, pails, etc.) are used, and contents collected daily by the Council. The Collection is carried on with the minimum of nuisance in the early morning and in covered carts. The refuse is tipped into pits and eventually buried. Nuisance does arise, however, from this tip at Murston, and it is hoped that eventually the district will be able to provide a destructor, which need was already anticipated and provided for in the buildings at the Sewage Disposal Works.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The supply from the Sittingbourne Waterworks is quite sufficient and wholesome.

### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Only one exists in the district. During 1906 this house was thoroughly overhauled and made to fulfil sanitary requirements.

No complaint has been received as to the conduct of these premises.

### SLAUGHTER - HOUSES.

There are eight of these registered. During 1906 one Slaughter-House was condemned, and in most sanitary improvements were effected. Some of these are close to dwellings and their existence a source of nuisance, which must be detrimental to the health of the surrounding inhabitants. The provision of a Public Slaughter-House and the abolition of some of these private ones would be a sanitary measure of real value to the community.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 7 registered Cowkeepers, 14 Dairies or Milk Stores, and 12 Milk Sellers.

During 1906 a memorandum on the Dairies, Cowsheds, Milk Shops Order was drawn up and sent to each of the above registered persons. Very little improvement followed, however, in the conduct of the trade. The trade as carried on by most local Cowkeepers is far from sanitary. Many of the premises are inadequate for the cleanly, sanitary, and safe (for the public) conduct of the trade.

Milk is of all foods easily infected or made poisonable, and the most scrupulous care is necessary, especially in the warm weather, if milk, which is to many delicate infants their sole food, is not to be of a most poisonous nature.

In Sittingbourne during 1906 one in every six infants born died under 1 year of age; in 1905, one in every seven; and in 1904, one in every five.

The figures are much the same for the neighbouring districts.

Evidence is quite convincing that milk from tubercular cows can cause and is causing fatal tuberculosis in human beings, particularly in babies. Important as this is, the damage done by milk from healthy cows being infected by dirt, etc., during the milking and before being consumed is probably much greater. I recognise that all the need for cleanliness and care of milk does not rest solely with the Cowkeeper or Dairyman, and that careless exposure of the milk in the homes of the negligent and ignorant to flies, dust, etc., particularly where privies exist or house refuse is collected in heaps near the house, is also likely to be the cause of the fouling of the milk.

During 1906 structural sanitary improvements were carried out in most of the Cowsheds, and one Cowkeeper was given notice from the Council that his premises were unfit for the trade, and he was allowed six months in which to dispose of his cows.

### BAKEHOUSES.

These are generally retail Bakehouses, and were generally in a satisfactory condition.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

A Gut Scraper carries on his trade in the district. The premises are close to dwellings, and are the source of repeated complaints. Guts, however, are being treated as expeditiously as possible, and all the precautions we can suggest are carried out.

### FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS ACT.

Under this Act the Council has control over the cleanliness, ventilation, air space, and overcrowding, and w.c. accommodation of the above premises. In five premises defects were found and notices served. 14 Outworkers were notified, and their premises were inspected.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

### POPULATION.

Owing to the considerable emigration from the district during the last two years on account of the depressed condition of the brick industry, the population is more accurately obtained from our local knowledge than by the usual calculation method of the Registrar-General. By the courtesy of Mr. A. J. Lee I have obtained the number of empty houses at the March-September rate, 1906. From the census returns 1901 the empty houses then are known. The number of new houses built since 1901 was known to the Surveyor, and so the 1906 population was estimated as follows:—

#### SITTINGBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT.

Empty Houses in 1901	Empty Houses in 1906	New Houses, 1901-1906	Persons per House, 1901	Population in 1901	Population estimated in '06
60	72	17	4.65	8,944	8,967

Growth of the District is shewn thus;—

Year .....	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Census, 1901	Estimated, 1906
Population ..	7,856	8,302	8,944	8,967

### BIRTHS.

During 1906 there were only 220 births in the district (115 males and 105 females), being less than in any previous year. The Table I. shows the decline in the birth rate in graphic form. The 1906 rate of 24.5 births per 1,000 population is the lowest on record in the district. This decline in birth rate is also seen in the Country's statistics as a whole—even when the rate is corrected for sex and age constitution of the population by calculation per 1,000 women of child-bearing age. In the statistics of England as a whole, the decline in the birth rate in the past 35 years is by the Registrar-General accounted for as follows:—"About 17 per cent. of the decline is due to the decrease in the proportion of married women of conceptive ages and about 10 per cent. more to the decrease of illegitimacy. With regard to the remaining 73 per cent., there exists little doubt that the greater part is one to deliberate restriction of child-bearing on the part of the people themselves." In England from 36.3 per 1,000 living in 1876 the birth rate has dropped to 27.2 per 1,000 living in 1905. Locally the same is seen in Sittingbourne from 34 per 1,000 living in 1896, rising to 35.8 in 1899, there has been a steady drop to 24.5 per 1,000 living in 1906. With the exception of France, the rate of fertility among English married women in 1900-02 was lower than that in any other European country. See Table I.

### DEATHS.

During 1906 there were 117 deaths registered in this district, 34 of them were under 1 year of age—23 residents dying in public institutions beyond the district were registered there. There were 4 in Rochester Hospital, 16 in Milton Union Infirmary, 2 in Keycol Hill Hospital, and 1 in Chartham Asylum.

Table II. gives the death rates for the past 11 years. During 1906 the rate was 15.6 per 1,000 population. The most frequent causes of death were Heart Disease, Old Age, Consumption, Pneumonia. The death rate is not the best positive index of the community's health, there is need of a "sickness" rate. There is much sickness of insufficient severity to destroy life, but which by the loss of "earning power" to the com-

TABLE I.

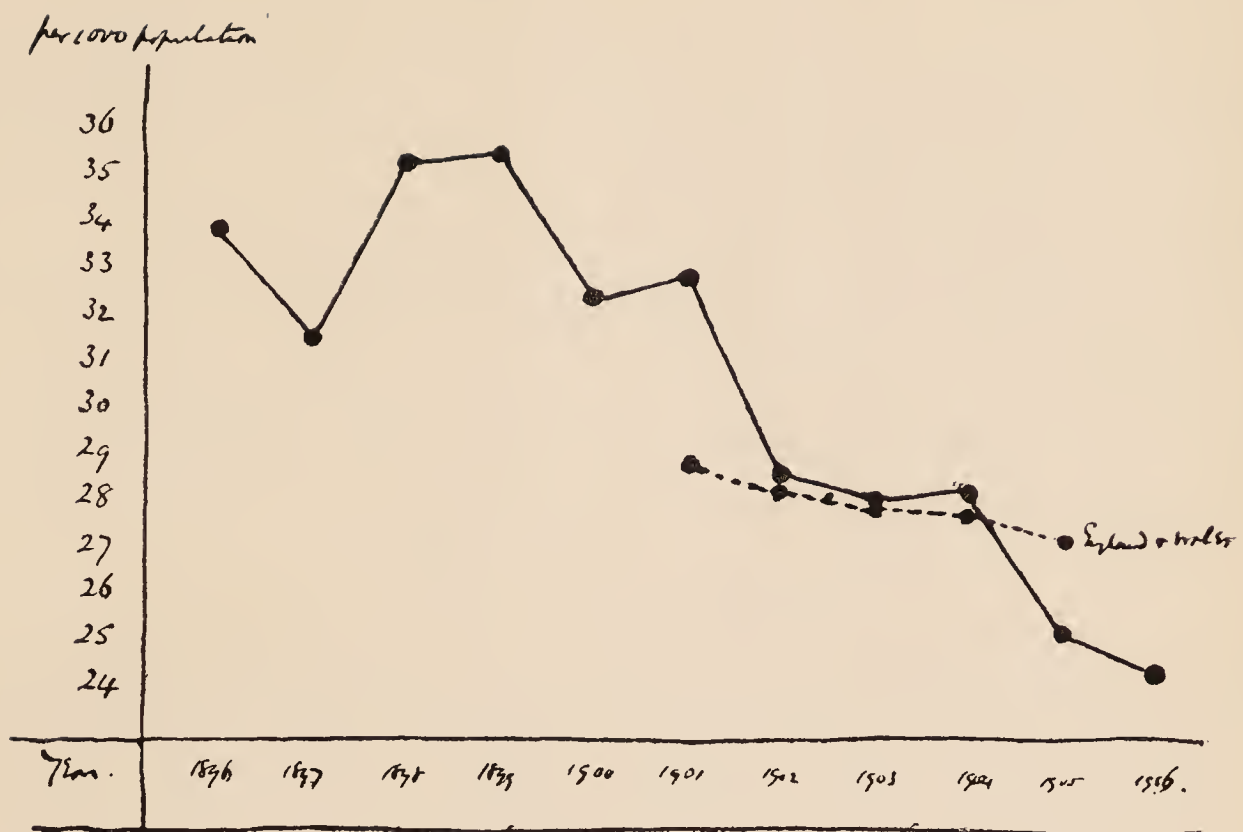
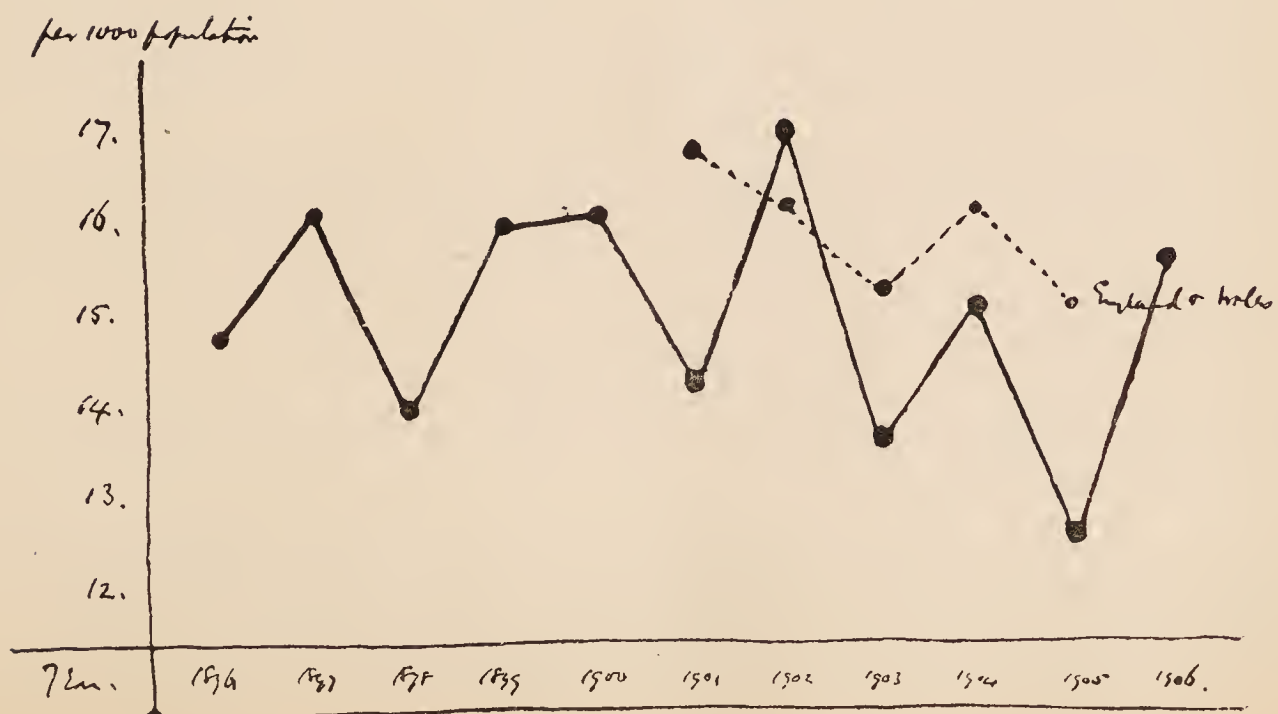
Birth rate per 1000.

TABLE II.

Rate of infant mortality per 1000.

munity and by the ill-health and loss of enjoyment of life it produces is of great importance. There has been in past years much ill-health locally, due to insanitary conditions, which did not always show itself upon the mortality statistics. Most noticeable during the summer of 1906 was the frequency of diarrhoeal illnesses in our neighbourhood, which in the mortality of these districts left but little mark. *See Table II.*

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During 1906 there were 34 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, or nearly 25 per cent. of the total deaths belonging to the district.

220 infants were born during 1906, and 34 died under 1 year of age.

Of the 34 deaths, 8 or nearly 25 per cent. occurred during the first month of life, and over 50 per cent. died under 4 months' old.

The chief causes were wasting diseases in 12, and diarrhoeal diseases in 6.

Table III. shows the infant mortality rate during the last 11 years. *See Table III.*

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The trend of the total number of notifiable infectious diseases in the district during 1906 is satisfactory, there being improvement on years 1904 and 1905. The Table IV. gives the number of cases per 5,000 population during the last 11 years. The total number of deaths from these notifiable infectious diseases was 5. From enteric fever 4 and from diphtheria 1. There were, however, 10 deaths from consumption, 6 from measles, and 8 from diarrhoeal diseases. The proportion of these cases removed to the Isolation Hospital was 63 per cent. The proportion in previous years is shown in Table V. *See Tables IV. and V.*

### DIPHTHERIA.

There were 13 notifications of this disease during the year, which is a considerable improvement upon the last 2 years. The Table VI. gives the cases per 5,000 population which have occurred yearly during the last 11 years. Only one death occurred during 1906. *See Table VI.*

The Bacteriological laboratory at Keycol Hill will facilitate the diagnosis of this complaint when doubtful, and will thus we hope be a great help to the medical men and their patients.

### SCARLET FEVER.

During 1906 there were 21 notifications of this disease received from the district. No deaths occurred during the year.

The cases were mostly in the Eastern part of the town, and several were due to a case attending school unrecognised, though in my mind clearly unjustifiable, as the mother both saw the rash and knew of the sore throat and fever, and yet called in no doctor.

Table VII. shows the incidence of this disease during the last 11 years. *See Table VII.*



TABLE III.

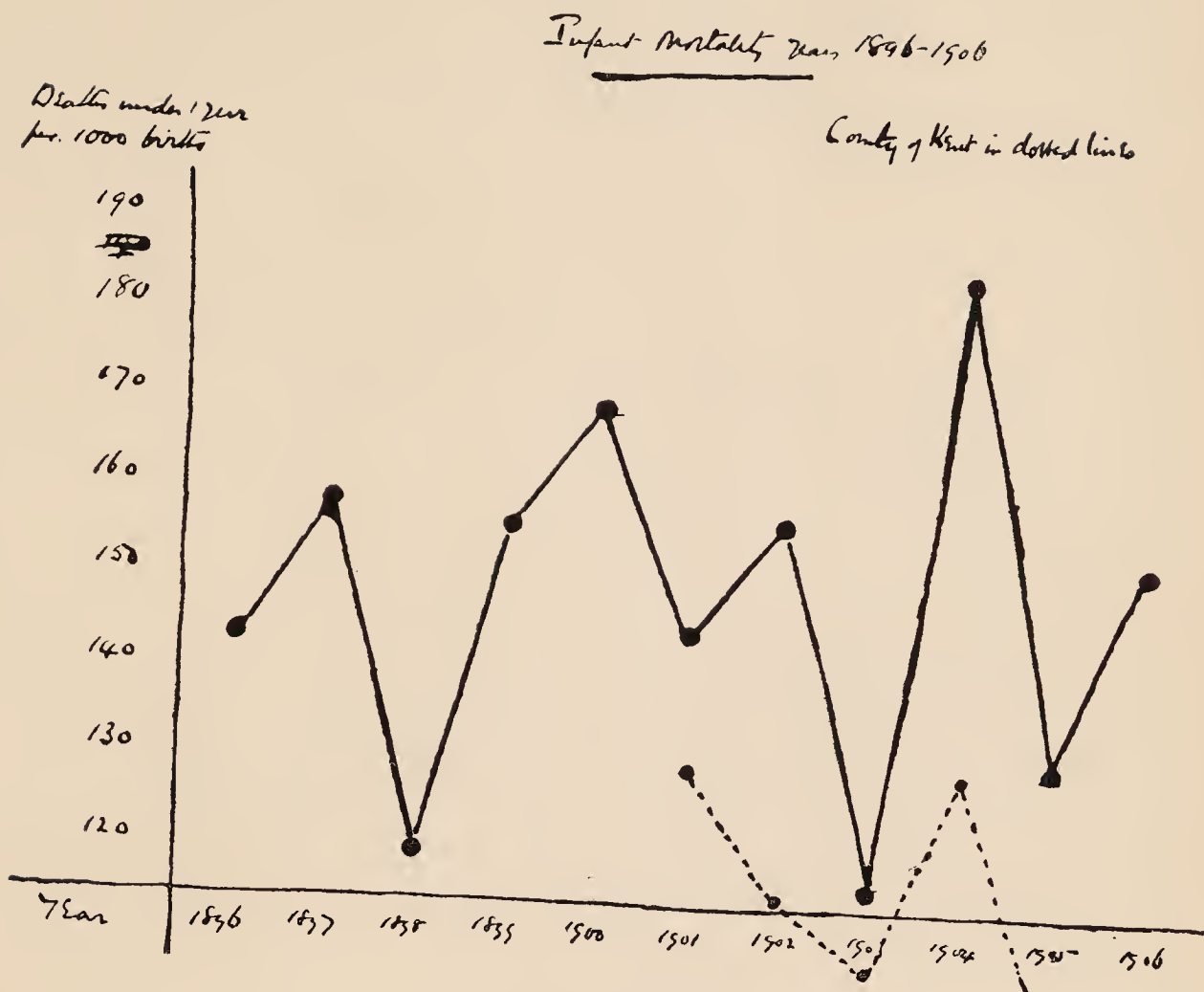


TABLE IV.

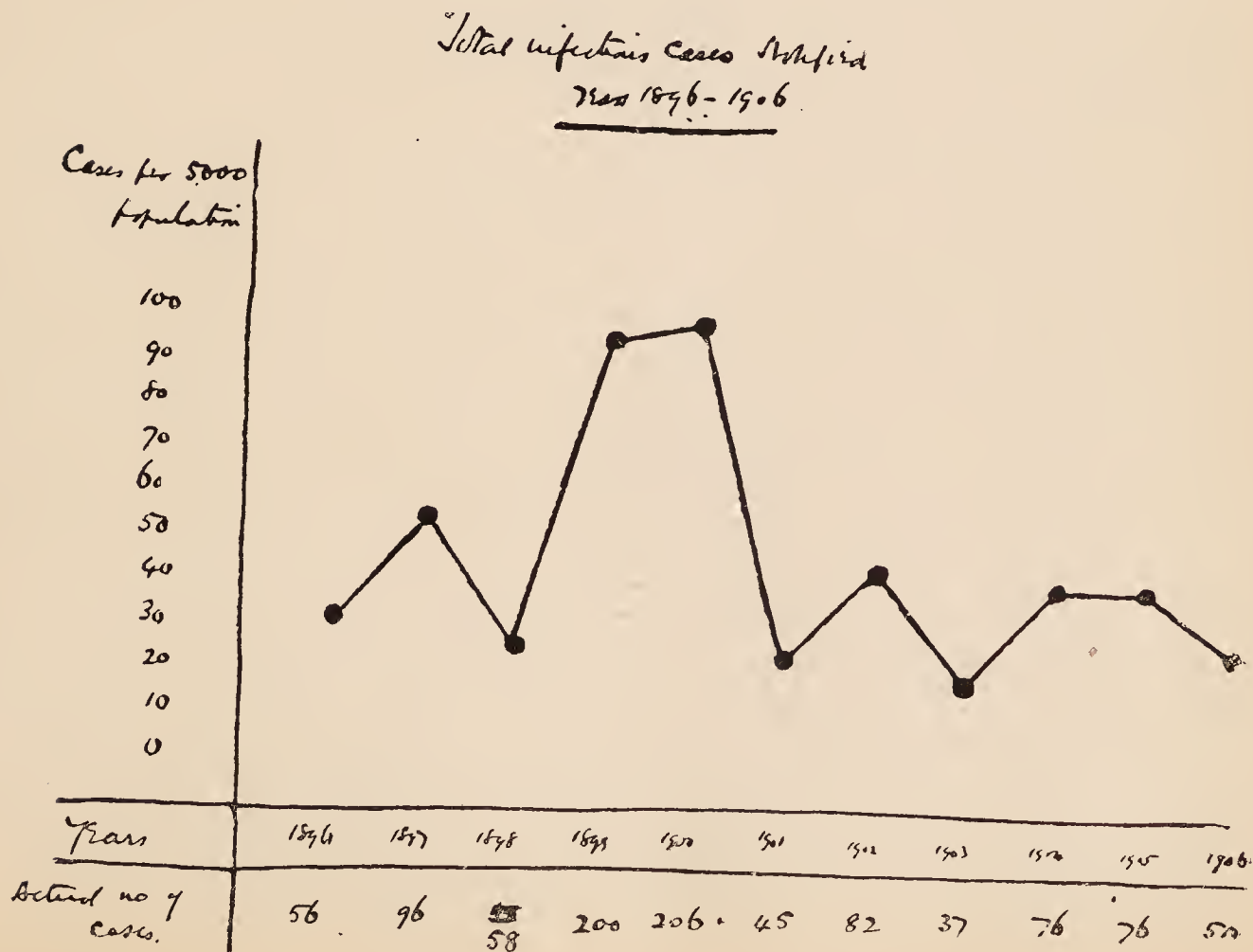


TABLE V.

*Percentage of total infectious diseases admitted to Hospital  
which were removed during years 1896-1906.*

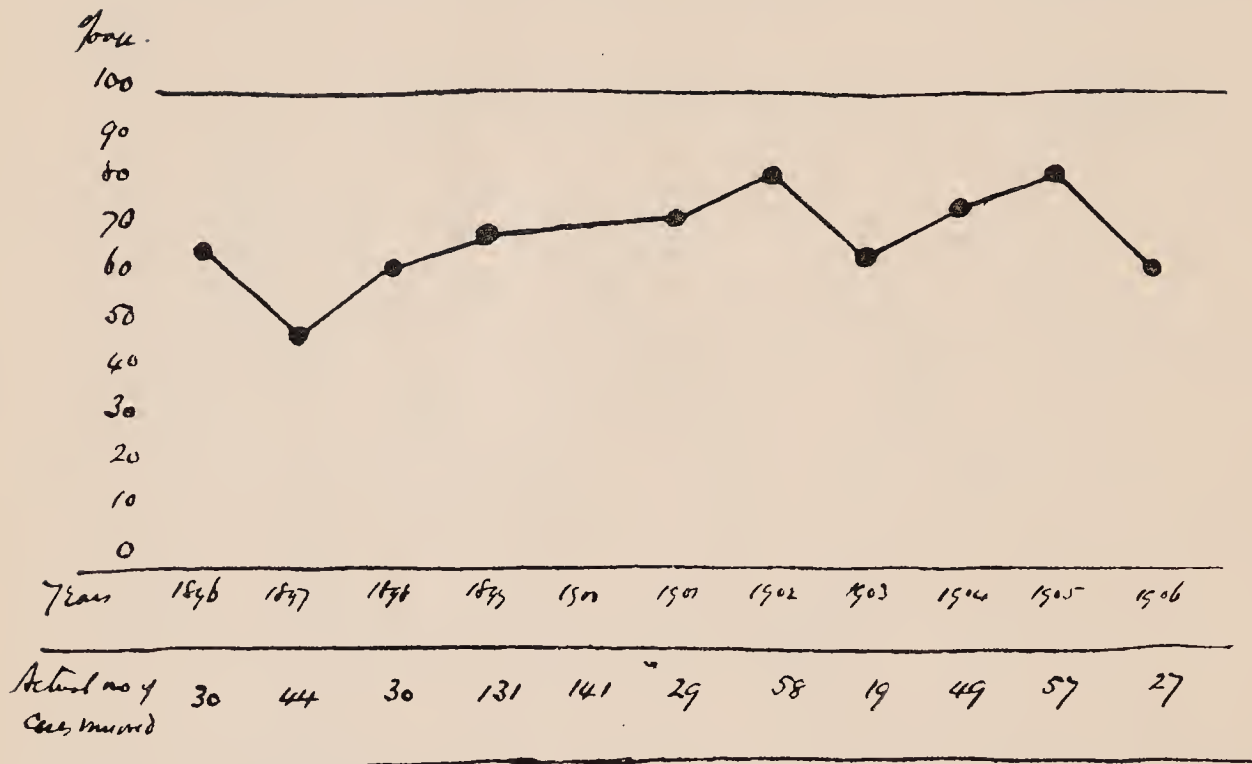


TABLE VI.

*Diphtheria (Years 1896-1906)*

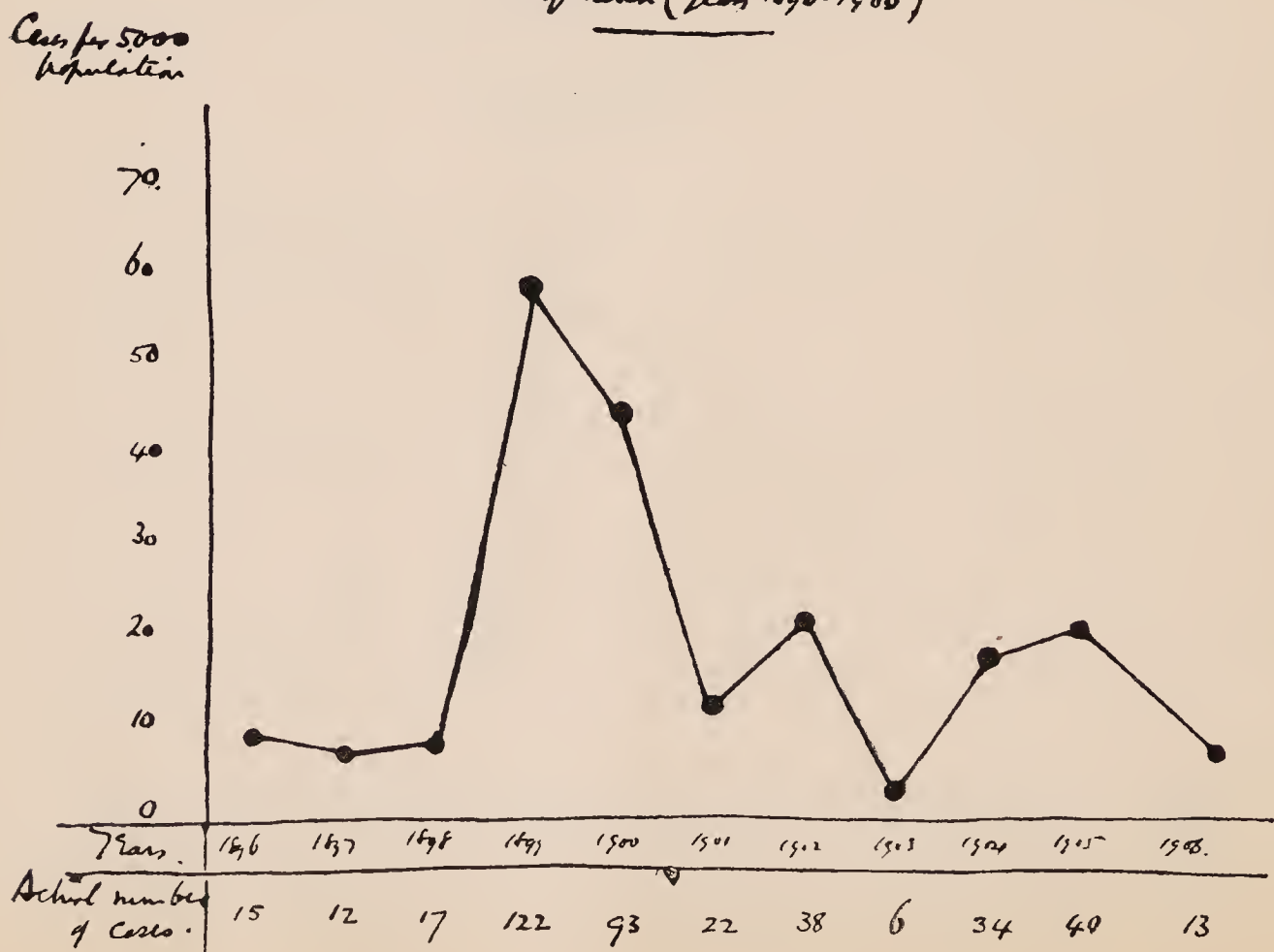


TABLE VII.

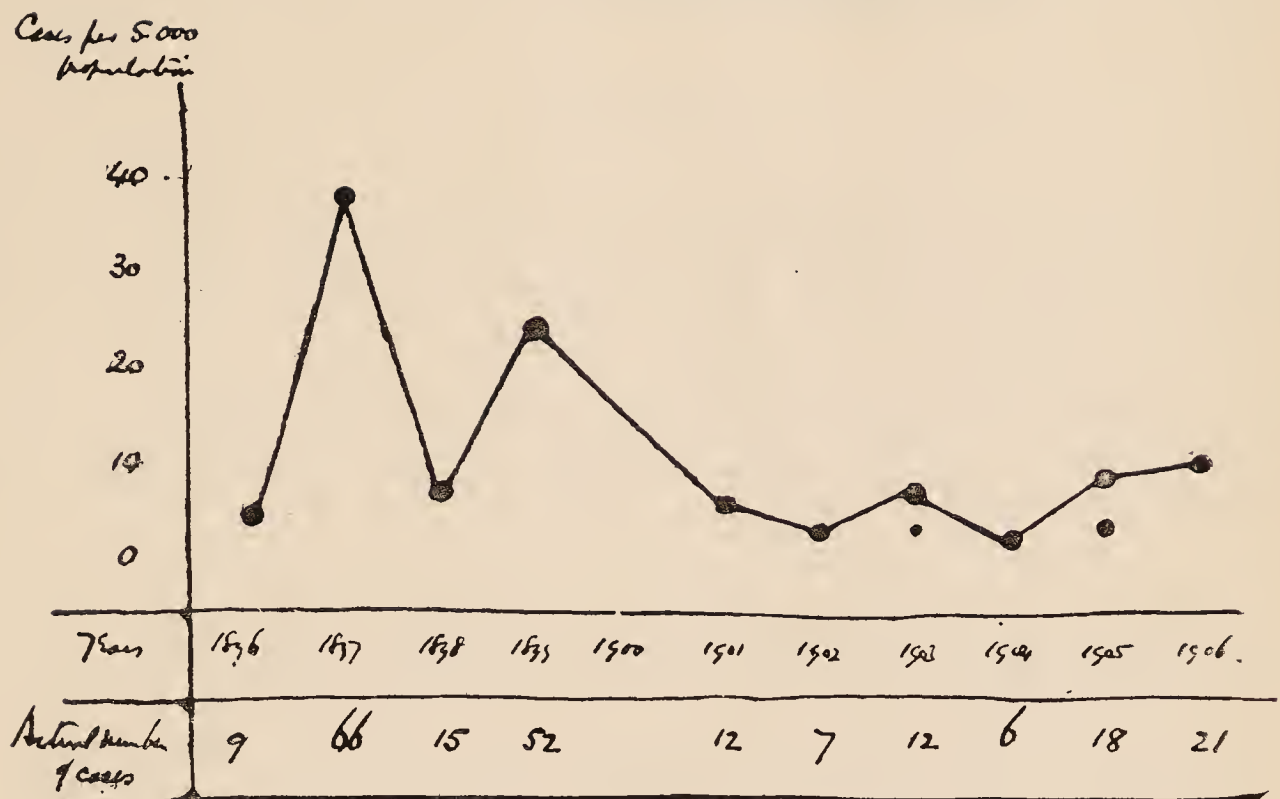
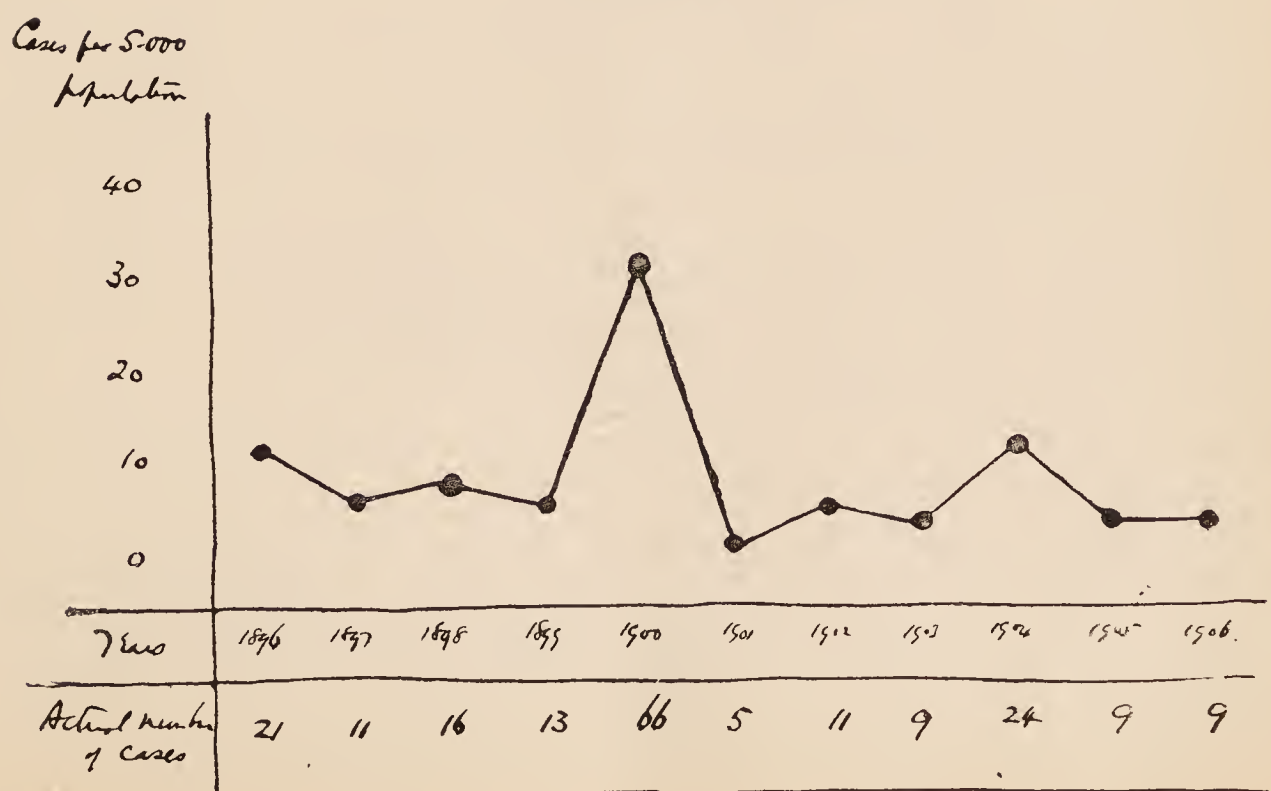
Scarlet Fever per 1896-1906.

TABLE VIII.

Typhoid Fever (1896-1906).



# TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 9 cases of this disease notified during 1906, and 4 of them were fatal. Of the 9 cases, the diagnosis was revised in 2, which afterwards proved negative, and in one the infection was imported, so that only 6 cases were infected in the district.

The incidence of the disease during the last 11 years is shown in Table VIII. See Table VIII.

# MEASLES.

During the months April, May, and part of June this disease was epidemic in the district. The disease spread from the adjoining Urban District and entered Sittingbourne at the Holy Trinity Schools, where it spread across the town, affecting slightly St. Michael's Schools and the Wesleyan School.

The last epidemic of similar magnitude was in 1902, so that there were in the Infants' Departments many susceptible children. The Infants' Departments suffered most. There were 6 deaths. The deaths in the previous periodical visits of this disease are as follows:—

Years .....	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Deaths from this Disease	12	—	2	—	—	2	4	2	1	—	6

The number of cases reported to me from the Schools and the periods of closure advised are shown in the subjoined Table IX.

Pamphlets and precautions were distributed to the parents of all the school children, and many of the affected houses were visited. I have pleasure in recording the willing co-operation of the school teachers in my work in this epidemic.

TABLE IX.

*Measles Epidemic 1906.*

		Number of cases reported for the Schools											
		The shaded areas represent closures by Sanitary Authorities											
Week ending March 31.	April 7	14	21	28	May 7	14	21	28	June 4	11	18		
<i>Sittingbourne</i>													
Holy Trinity Boys.	1	1	2	18	6								
Holy Trinity Girls		2	1	20	5								
Holy Trinity Infants				60	5								
Pembury & Harb.		6	6	24									
St. Michael's Boys													2
St. Michael's Girls					2								
St. Michael's Infants		2		12									
Mission Roman Inf.					5	12	8						
Wesleyan Mixed					4	1						11	
Wesleyan Infants							2	4	8				

## COPY OF PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY PARENTS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF MEASLES.

### MEASLES.

Parents are requested to watch their children closely for the early symptoms of Measles, which are:—"Severe" cold in the head, sneezing, redness of the eyes, running at the nose three days before the blotchy rash appears. Measles is extremely infectious in this early stage.

Consider every severe cold as possibly Measles, and keep the Child from School and in a separate room at home.

A Doctor should be called in promptly whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Measles is a highly dangerous infectious disease; many of its victims die of pneumonia, and many are damaged for life with weak chests in consequence of it.

Measles is infectious for three weeks from the commencement of the symptoms. During this period the child must be kept at home, isolated in a separate room.

Parents who wilfully permit such infectious Children to mix with others are liable to a penalty of Five Pounds.

No healthy Child from a house where Measles is present should be allowed to attend Day or Sunday School during the three weeks named above.

If a second case occurs three weeks must elapse from the beginning of this case before any Child from the same house is allowed to attend School.

Note, that although Children may appear to have recovered from Measles at the end of the first week, they are infectious for two more weeks, and wilful exposure during this time renders Parents liable to prosecution.

Please write to me if any sanitary defects in your house.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1906 there were 12 deaths from tuberculosis, 10 of them were from Consumption or Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The deaths in previous years from this infectious disease are as follows:—

Years.....	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Deaths from this Disease	*6	7	4	3	3	3	11	14	14	9	12

\* For years 1896-1900 inclusive only Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths given.

The interim report just published of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire and report with respect to Tuberculosis in reference to the transmission of this disease from animals to man is of great interest. They have established the fact that the bacilli of Bovine Tuberculosis on entering the human body may set up active and fatal tuberculosis. In fatal cases in human beings they have been able to identify the Bovine type of bacillus. Feeding healthy calves with milk from tuberculosis cows (tubercular udders) it is found if the calves are killed that extensive signs of Tuberculosis are present in as short a time as 36 days. There is, therefore, urgent necessity for stamping out Tuberculosis among dairy cattle as a means of preventing the disease in human beings, children especially.



Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Consumption was made a voluntarily notifiable disease in this district by a resolution passed on October 15, 1906. It is hoped that medical men will thus co-operate in this Public Health work. On the receipt of a notification the house is visited by the Medical Officer of Health, and advice is given for the benefit of the patient, the other members of the family, and the general public. Care is taken to cause no offence and not to interfere with the medical attendants' instructions. The following card is left at the house.

Specimens of sputum are examined gratis at Keycol Hill Laboratory. These may be left at the Town Hall, Sittingbourne.

### PRECAUTIONS FOR CONSUMPTIVE PERSONS.

Consumption is, to a limited extent, an infectious disease. It is spread by inhaling the dried spit of sufferers, which floats about infected rooms as dust, and also by inhaling the spray produced when a sufferer coughs.

Never spit except into something. Never spit on to the street or any other public place. When out of doors always spit into a suitable bottle, which can be washed out with disinfectant, or into a paper handkerchief, which can be burnt. If ordinary handkerchiefs be used to spit into always put them into disinfectant or into boiling water before they have time to become dry.

There is no danger of infection except from the spit. Have wet cleansing instead of dry dusting in the home.

Sunlight and fresh air are the greatest enemies of Consumption. Always sleep in a room to yourself. Always sleep with the bedroom window open top and bottom; arrange a screen to prevent direct draught, if necessary.

Overfatigue, bad air, dust, and intemperance favour Consumption—avoid all these.

The Patient himself is the greatest gainer by the above precautions.

On the receipt of the notification of a Phthisis death, the following letter is sent to the house, and if required disinfection of homes and of articles is undertaken:—

Dear.....

In connection with the death from Consumption (Phthisis) which has occurred at No. .... allow me to draw your attention to the important fact that persons are often infected with Consumption by inhaling the dust of a room occupied, or previously occupied by a patient suffering from this disease.

It is most important therefore that the following precautions be taken:—

1. All articles in the room should be cleansed with a solution of disinfectant — as Carbolic. All cleansing should be wet cleansing, as the chief danger is from the dust.
2. Strip the wall paper off the wall after soaking it with water. The paper should afterwards be burnt.
3. Thoroughly wash the floors, walls, and ceiling, with the same disinfecting solution.
4. All unwashable articles should be exposed out of doors for several hours in bright sunshine.



5. The bedding should be disinfected at the disinfecting station.

The Sanitary Inspector will call on.....to remove the bedding for complete disinfection.

### INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

During 1906 there were 8 deaths, 6 in infants under 1 year and 2 under 5 years of age.

During the last summer cards of instructions and advice (as below) were distributed through the poorer parts of the district in which work I have pleasure in acknowledging the assistance of the clergy and district visitors of Sittingbourne.

Years.....	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Deaths from this Disease	8	12	7	4	6	8	6	3	14	1	8

### INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

During each summer a number of Babies in the district died from Summer Diarrhoea.

It is caused chiefly by the Baby's Food.

Breast-fed Babies rarely have this disease.

Breast-fed Babies have three times the prospect of reaching one year of age than hand-fed Babies.

For the first nine or ten months there is no good substitute for the mother's breast, It is very dangerous to wean your Baby during the summer months, July to September.

Never begin hand-feeding during these months.

Dirty milk and dirty bottles are the cause of Summer Diarrhoea.

In the hot weather boil all your milk as soon as you get it, and keep it in clean vessels, covered up from the dust and flies.

Never use feeding bottles with long tubes, but only boat-shaped bottles without tubes.

Never give bread or sops of any food, except milk, till Baby is seven months old.

If obliged to use Cow's milk give as follows:—

For Baby up to six weeks old: Mix one part milk with two parts water. Give four large tablespoonsful every two hours.

For Baby six weeks to three months old: Mix one part milk to one part water. Give six to eight large tablespoonsful every two-and-a-half hours.

For Baby three months to six months old: Mix two parts milk with one part water. Give eight large tablespoonsful every three hours. If you can afford it add half teaspoonful of cream to each feed.

If the milk prepared as above disagrees, use freshly-boiled barley water instead of ordinary water.

Be careful to wash the bottle clean between feeds.

If using condensed milk never buy machine-skimmed or separated milk.

Don't keep decomposing refuse near your house—put it into the covered dust bin and have it emptied each day.

If any excess of flies is caused by neighbouring manure heap, or any bad smells, report to me.

ERYSIPELAS.

No death occurred during the year from this disease. The number of notifications received during years 1896-1906 is as follows:—

Years .....	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Cases of this Disease } notified .....	8	7	7	12	?	4	12	7	10	7	7

SMALL - POX.

No case of this disease occurred during the year. The record in previous years is as follows:—

Year .....	1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906
Cases .....	1	..	14	..	2	..	0	..	1	..	0

PUERPERAL FEVER.

During 1906 no case of this disease was notified from the district. The previous record is as follows:—

Year ... ..	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Cases .....	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0

CANCER.

The deaths from this disease were six, which is the average number for the previous 4 years.

Years.....	1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906
Deaths from this Disease..	0	..	4	..	8	..	7	..	6	..	6

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During 1906 in your district 70 samples of Foods and Drugs were taken and sent for analysis. In every case the samples were certified pure.

## SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following Table, prepared by Mr. W. L. Grant, your Sanitary Inspector, gives the work as far as it can be given in tabular form. A great proportion of the routine work consists of House-to-House inspecting, which is quite apart from the incidental inspection following upon complaints received. Visits of Inspection have also been made to places under the control of the Sanitary Authority as Slaughter-Houses, Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops, Bakeries, and Workshops, as well as to premises where infectious disease exists or has existed. Very few notices were outstanding at the end of the year.

## ABSTRACT OF CASES OF INSANITATION,

From January 1st to December 31st, 1906.

Number of Houses closed, unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Defective Roofs, Guttering, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Foul Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Dilapidated W.C.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Foul Privies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Defective Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Defective Paving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Manure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
House Refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Insanitary Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Insufficient W.C. Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254

Drains have been tested and made to hold water to 134 houses.



## SCHOOL WORK.

There is need in the district of the appointment of a School Medical Officer under the Local Education Authority, which would not only ensure uniformity of procedure as regards quarantine, etc., by the better attention to the excluded sick children a better attendance would obtain increased grant to the School authorities, but also very much lessen the roll of cases of communicable diseases in the Schools. The notifications from the School Teachers to the Medical Officer of Health of communicable diseases is as follows :—

## SCHOOL NOTIFICATIONS TO M.O.H., 1906.

(May to December.)

Disease . . . . .	{ Whooping Cough	Ringworm	Measles	Skin Diseases and others	Sore Throat
St. Michael's, Boys . . . .	—	.. 1	.. 2	.. 1	.. —
St. Michael's, Girls . . . .	—	.. —	.. 2	.. 1	.. 2
St. Michael's, Infants ..	—	.. —	.. 14	.. 2	.. —
Mission Room, Infants..	—	.. —	.. 25	.. 2	.. 1
Holy Trinity, Boys . . . .	—	.. —	.. 27	.. 1	.. 4
Holy Trinity, Girls . . . .	—	.. —	.. 28	.. 2	.. —
Holy Trinity, Infants ..	—	.. —	.. 65	.. —	.. —
Pembury Street, Infants	—	.. —	.. 36	.. —	.. —
Wesleyan, Mixed . . . . .	—	.. 1	.. 20	.. —	.. —
Wesleyan, Infants . . . . .	22	.. 4	.. 14	.. 4	.. —

These notifications involve much visiting and writing to parents.

School Closures were necessary during the year in May and June. See Table IX. owing to the epidemic of Measles.

I am very much indebted to the School Teachers for their co-operation in these matters of school hygiene.

## MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

There are three certified Midwives practising in the district. None of these are properly trained, but hold certificates by virtue of being in practice in July, 1901. No irregularities occurred in their practice during 1906.



